



GB04/4636

INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

The Patent Office
Concept House
Cardiff Road
Newport
South Wales
NP10 8QQ

REC'D 28 DEC 2004

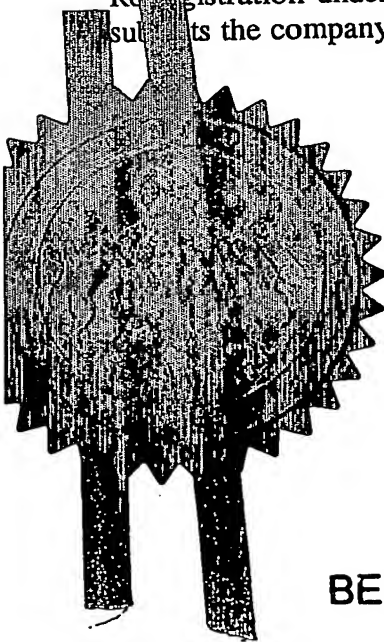
WIPO PCT

I, the undersigned, being an officer duly authorised in accordance with Section 74(1) and (4) of the Deregulation & Contracting Out Act 1994, to sign and issue certificates on behalf of the Comptroller-General, hereby certify that annexed hereto is a true copy of the documents as originally filed in connection with the patent application identified therein.

In accordance with the Patents (Companies Re-registration) Rules 1982, if a company named in this certificate and any accompanying documents has re-registered under the Companies Act 1980 with the same name as that with which it was registered immediately before re-registration save for the substitution as, or inclusion as, the last part of the name of the words "public limited company" or their equivalents in Welsh, references to the name of the company in this certificate and any accompanying documents shall be treated as references to the name with which it is so re-registered.

In accordance with the rules, the words "public limited company" may be replaced by p.l.c., plc, P.L.C. or PLC.

Re-registration under the Companies Act does not constitute a new legal entity but merely subjects the company to certain additional company law rules.



Signed

Dated 7 December 2004

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

**PRIORITY
DOCUMENT**

SUBMITTED OR TRANSMITTED IN
COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 17.1(a) OR (b)



177

Request for grant of a patent

(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help you fill in this form)

THE PATENT OFFICE
C

20 JUL 2004

NEWPORT

20JUL04 E912490-1 D02896
P01/7700 0.00-0416146.9

041 6146.9
Cardiff Road
Newport
South Wales
NP10 8QQ

1. Your reference

ANHLP05019GB

2. Patent application number

(The Patent Office will fill this part in)

0416146.9

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

STERITROX LIMITED
CROMWELL ROAD
BREDBURY, STOCKPORT
CHESHIRE, SK6 2RH

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

8909053001
UNITED KINGDOM

4. Title of the invention

PRODUCE DECONTAMINATION APPARATUS

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

MARKS & CLERK
27 IMPERIAL SQUARE
CHELTENHAM
GLOUCESTERSHIRE
GL50 1RQ

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

18014

6. Priority: Complete this section if you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, filed in the last 12 months.

Country

Priority application number
(if you know it)

Date of filing
(day / month / year)

GB

0325775.5

05 NOV 2003

7. Divisionals, etc: Complete this section only if this application is a divisional application or resulted from an entitlement dispute (see note f)

Number of earlier UK application

Date of filing
(day / month / year)

8. Is a Patents Form 7/77 (Statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent) required in support of this request?

Answer YES if:

YES

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
- b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
- c) any named applicant is a corporate body.

Otherwise answer NO (See note d)

Patents Form 1/77

9. Accompanying documents: A patent application must include a description of the invention. Not counting duplicates, please enter the number of pages of each item accompanying this form:

Continuation sheets of this form

Description	8
Claim(s)	2
Abstract	1
Drawing(s)	1 + 1 <i>RM</i>

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents	1	—
Translations of priority documents		
Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)	1	/
Request for a preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77)	1	/
Request for a substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77)		
Any other documents (please specify)		

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature(s)

MARKS & CLERK

M & C

Date 19/07/2004

12. Name, daytime telephone number and e-mail address, if any, of person to contact in the United Kingdom

MR A N HOCKING

01242 524520

Warning

After an application for a patent has been filed, the Comptroller of the Patent Office will consider whether publication or communication of the invention should be prohibited or restricted under Section 22 of the Patents Act 1977. You will be informed if it is necessary to prohibit or restrict your invention in this way. Furthermore, if you live in the United Kingdom, Section 23 of the Patents Act 1977 stops you from applying for a patent abroad without first getting written permission from the Patent Office unless an application has been filed at least 6 weeks beforehand in the United Kingdom for a patent for the same invention and either no direction prohibiting publication or communication has been given, or any such direction has been revoked.

Notes

- If you need help to fill in this form or you have any questions, please contact the Patent Office on 08459 500505.
- Write your answers in capital letters using black ink or you may type them.
- If there is not enough space for all the relevant details on any part of this form, please continue on a separate sheet of paper and write "see continuation sheet" in the relevant part(s). Any continuation sheet should be attached to this form.
- If you have answered YES in part 8, a Patents Form 7/77 will need to be filed.
- Once you have filled in the form you must remember to sign and date it.
- Part 7 should only be completed when a divisional application is being made under section 15(4), or when an application is being made under section 8(3), 12(6) or 37(4) following an entitlement dispute. By completing part 7 you are requesting that this application takes the same filing date as an earlier UK application. If you want the new application to have the same priority date(s) as the earlier UK application, you should also complete part 6 with the priority details.

PRODUCE DECONTAMINATION APPARATUS

This invention relates to produce decontamination apparatus and, more particularly, to the decontamination of produce by free radical washing.

5

Fresh produce is typically washed, post harvest, with various decontaminating solutions containing biocide, such as chlorine / chlorine dioxide, ozone, or any number of combinations of chemicals. This is intended to reduce the risk of introducing potentially damaging or pathogenic microorganisms to the consumer.

10

However, the use of chemicals within the food chain is now less acceptable, and many chemical biocides are now limited by legislation.

Traditional techniques of sanitisation or decontamination use vast quantities of water, which is also a valuable commodity.

15

The present invention seeks to provide a solution to these problems.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided produce decontamination apparatus comprising a chamber for accepting produce to be decontaminated and/or sterilised, and means for producing a free radical saturated atmosphere within the chamber so that, in use, the free radical saturated atmosphere decontaminates and/or sterilises the produce.

20

Preferable and/or optional features of the invention are set forth in claims 2 to 12, inclusive.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided
5 produce decontaminated using produce decontamination apparatus in accordance with the first aspect of the invention.

The invention will now be more particularly described, by way of example only, with reference to the only accompanying figure which shows diagrammatically a
10 cross-sectional elevation of one embodiment of produce decontamination apparatus.

Referring to the figure, there is shown produce decontamination apparatus which comprises a substantially enclosed chamber 10 which is open to atmospheric pressure and which has a produce inlet 12, a produce outlet 14, an air inlet 16, a
15 pumped chamber exhaust 18, and two conveyors 20 and 22.

Each conveyor 20 and 22 includes a conveyor belt 24 and 26 fully housed within the chamber 10. The conveyor belts 24 and 26 are vertically spaced apart and horizontally positioned relative to each other so that one end of the upper conveyor
20 belt 24 overhangs the lower conveyor belt 26. A produce flow path is thus generated horizontally along the upper conveyor belt 24, vertically down from the upper conveyor belt 24 to the lower conveyor belt 26, and then horizontally along the lower conveyor belt 26, as indicated by arrows A.

The vertical spacing between the upper and lower conveyor belts 24 and 26 is adjustable through an adjustment mechanism (not shown). The adjustment mechanism typically allows height adjustment of the lower conveyor belt 26, as shown in the figure by the phantom lines 7 and arrows B. However, the upper conveyor belt 24
5 could alternatively or additionally be height adjustable.

Sprayheads 30 are located within the chamber 10, and form part of means for producing a free radical saturated atmosphere. The sprayheads 30 are provided along the full extent of the produce flow path A. More specifically, the sprayheads 30 are
10 provided at a constant spacing directly above each conveyor belt 24 and 26 and also at the vertical spacing between the upper and lower conveyor belts 24 and 26. Since the vertical spacing between the upper and lower conveyor belts 24 and 26 is an open space, the sprayheads 30 are provided on at least two sides.

15 The sprayheads 30 are atomising sprayheads and discharge a non-condensing mist of liquid having a droplet size of between 1 and 15 microns. The average droplet size is preferably 5 microns.

The sprayheads 30 are divided into ozone and ferric sprayheads 30a and 30b.
20 The ozone sprayheads 30a are fluidly-connected to a first supply 32 of ozonised liquid, typically being ozonised water; and the ferric sprayheads 30b are fluidly-connected to a second supply 34 of liquid, typically water, having ferric ions. The first and second supplies 32 and 34 reside externally of the chamber 10.

The first supply 32 includes a reservoir 36 and a pump 38 for supplying the liquid in the reservoir 36 to the ozone sprayheads 30a at the correct pressure to ensure atomisation. The liquid passing from reservoir 36 to the ozone sprayheads 30a is initially pumped through a venturi 40 or any other similar device by which ozone
5 from an ozone generator 42 can be introduced. The ozone concentration is regulated at between 1 and 5 parts-per-million (ppm).

The second supply 34 includes a reservoir 44 and a pump 46. The liquid in the reservoir 44 is charged with ferric salts, such as Ferric Sulphate, typically in the
10 concentration of 10 to 15 ppm. However, different concentrations depending on necessity can be used.

The ferric sprayheads 30b and the second supply 34 together form means for catalysing the breakdown of hydrogen peroxide which is formed by the breakdown of
15 ozone discharged as part of the ozonised liquid from the ozone sprayheads 30a.

The ozone and ferric sprayheads 30a and 30b are provided in alternating fashion along the produce flow path A. A ferric sprayhead 30b is provided at the beginning of the flow path A.

20

Means for breaking down the ozone discharged as part of the ozonised liquid from the first sprayheads 30a are in the form of ultraviolet light emitting devices 48, typically being UV fluorescent tubes. The UV light emitting devices 48 are waterproof and are mounted along the full extent of the produce flow path.

Specifically, the UV light emitting devices 48 are positioned at a constant spacing directly above the upper and lower conveyor belts 24 and 26, and at the vertical spacing between the two conveyor belts 24 and 26. As with the sprayheads 30, the UV light emitting devices 48 are positioned on at least two sides at the vertical
5 spacing between the two conveyor belts 24 and 26.

Further UV light emitting devices 50 are also provided in any redundant spaces within the chamber 10 to ensure full exposure of the ozonised liquid to the ultraviolet light.

10

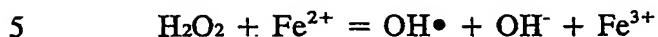
The UV light emitting devices 48,50 emit ultraviolet light at wavelengths of between 185 and 253.7 nanometres.

To catalyse the breakdown of the ozone discharged as part of the ozonised
15 liquid from the ozone sprayheads 30a, the interior surfaces 52 of the chamber 10 have a coating including an ozone catalysing agent or agents. At least one of the ozone catalysing agents is titanium oxide or titanium dioxide. This coating forms ozone catalysing means, and helps to ensure that there is no build up of ozone contamination within the chamber 10.

20

Ozone in solution breaks down rapidly when subjected to ultraviolet light to form hydrogen peroxide H_2O_2 , which itself then breaks down to form peroxide radicals $HO-OH$, and finally highly reactive hydroxyl radicals OH^\bullet and OH^- . The rate of conversion from hydrogen peroxide to hydroxyl radicals can be greatly enhanced

by the use of ferric ions Fe^{2+} , which act as a catalyst during their conversion to ferrous ions Fe^{3+} . This is generally known as Fenton's Reaction, and follows the formula :



In use, a dense mist is generated in the interior of the chamber 10 through discharge of atomised ozonised liquid via the ozone sprayheads 30a and atomised liquid having ferric ions via the ferric sprayheads 30b. The atmosphere within the
10 interior of the chamber 10 thus becomes saturated with free radicals resulting from the catalysed breakdown of the ozone of the discharged ozonised liquid and the hydrogen peroxide.

To ensure that the free radical saturated atmosphere does not leak out to the
15 general environment in which the apparatus is placed, the pumped chamber exhaust 18 generates a slight negative pressure within the chamber 10 by recirculating a portion of the free radical saturated atmosphere (arrow C) and promoting the ingress of ambient air through air inlet 16 (arrow D).

20 Produce to be decontaminated or sterilised is introduced into the chamber 10 through produce inlet 12 (arrow E). The produce is first subjected to a spray of the liquid having the ferric ions from the ferric sprayhead 30b at the beginning of the flow path A. This initially coats the surface of the produce with liquid having ferric ions. The produce is then exposed to the ozonised liquid from the next ozone sprayhead

30a. This ensures that free radical generation is strongest on the surface of the produce.

The produce travels on the upper conveyor belt 24 and moves along the rest of
5 the flow path A through the dense free radical saturated atmosphere within the chamber 10. Depending on the produce and the length of time needed for sufficient decontamination, the speed of the conveyor belts 24 and 26 can be adjusted.

The produce drops through the vertical spacing between the upper and lower
10 conveyor belts 24 and 26. This enables the entire exterior surface of the produce to be fully exposed to the free radical atmosphere as it passes through the vertical spacing, and also the positioning of the produce to be altered from one conveyor belt 24 to the conveyor belt 26, thereby allowing other surfaces of the produce to be exposed to the free radical atmosphere for an extended period.

15

Again, depending on the produce, the distance of the vertical spacing between the upper and lower conveyor belts 24 and 26 will be pre-adjusted to prevent damage to the produce.

20 On reaching the end of the flow path A, the produce exits the chamber 10 through the produce outlet 14 (arrow F) and is collected by any suitable means.

By the generation and use of free radicals, a powerful oxidising agent and biocide can be utilised to decontaminate produce. This can be enhanced by the use of Fenton's Reaction and the incorporation of a second liquid having ferric ions.

5 The volume of liquid necessary to produce the dense free radical saturated atmosphere within the chamber is nominal, and is preferably two to four litres per hour per sprayhead. By way of example, a chamber having twenty sprayheads therefore uses no more than eighty litres of water per hour. Such a chamber has a produce decontamination capacity of several hundred kilograms per hour.

10

It is thus possible to provide apparatus which can decontaminate or sterilise produce without the need for submersion in a chemically treated liquid. It is also possible to provide apparatus which dramatically reduces the amount of liquid required for decontaminating produce.

15

The embodiment described above is given by way of example only, and modifications will be apparent to persons skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

20

CLAIMS

1. Produce decontamination apparatus comprising a chamber for accepting
produce to be decontaminated and/or sterilised, and means for producing a free
5 radical saturated atmosphere within the chamber so that, in use, the free
radical saturated atmosphere decontaminates and/or sterilises the produce.
2. Apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the means for producing a free
radical saturated atmosphere comprises one or more first atomising
sprayheads, a supply of ozonised liquid which is supplied to the first
10 sprayheads, and means for breaking down the ozone forming part of the
ozonised liquid once discharged from the first sprayheads.
3. Apparatus as claimed in claim 2, wherein the means for breaking down the
ozone is in the form of an ultraviolet light emitting device.
4. Apparatus as claimed in claim 2 or claim 3, wherein the means for producing a
15 free radical saturated atmosphere further comprises means for catalysing the
breakdown of hydrogen peroxide formed from the ozone of the ozonised liquid
once discharged.
5. Apparatus as claimed in claim 4, wherein the means for catalysing the
breakdown of the hydrogen peroxide includes one or more second atomising
20 sprayheads, and a supply of catalysing liquid which is supplied to the second
sprayheads, the catalysing liquid catalysing the breakdown of the hydrogen
peroxide formed from the ozone of the ozonised liquid once discharged from
the second sprayheads.

6. Apparatus as claimed in claim 5, wherein the catalysing liquid includes ferric ions.
7. Apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 6, wherein the means for producing a free radical saturated atmosphere further comprises means for catalysing the breakdown of the ozone of the ozonised liquid once discharged.
8. Apparatus as claimed in claim 8, wherein the means for catalysing the breakdown of the ozone includes a coating on the interior of the chamber, the coating having one or more ozone catalysing materials.
9. Apparatus as claimed in claim 8, wherein at least one of the ozone catalysing materials is titanium oxide or titanium dioxide, or manganese oxide.
10. Apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the chamber houses two vertically spaced conveyor belts.
11. Apparatus as claimed in claim 10, wherein the vertical spacing between the conveyor belts is adjustable.
12. Apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the chamber is open to atmospheric pressure.
13. Apparatus substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.
14. Produce decontaminated using produce decontamination apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims.

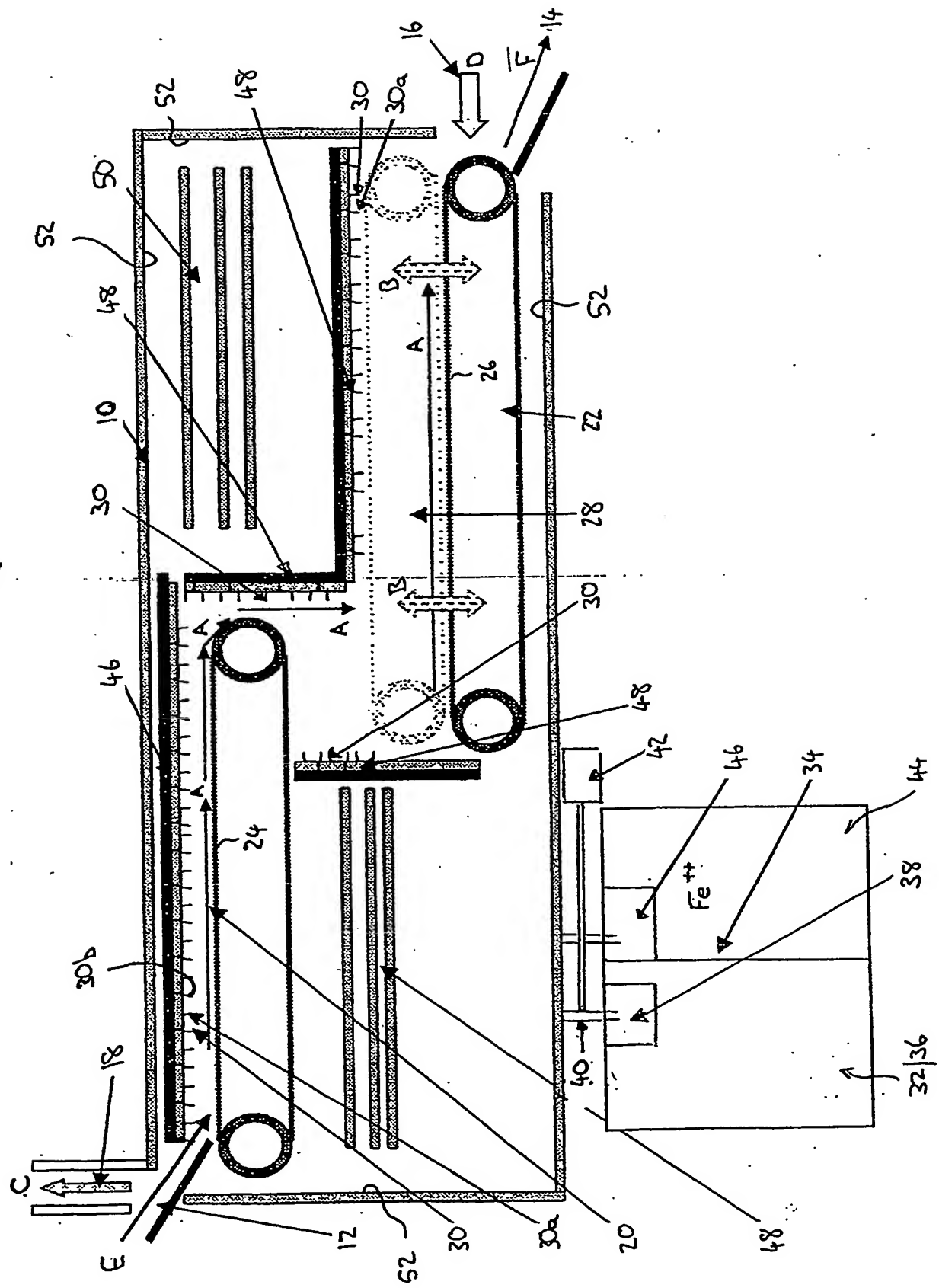
ABSTRACTPRODUCE DECONTAMINATION APPARATUS

5 Produce decontamination apparatus comprises a chamber 10 for accepting
produce to be decontaminated and/or sterilised, and means for producing a free
radical saturated atmosphere within the chamber 10 so that, in use, the free radical
saturated atmosphere decontaminates and/or sterilises the produce. Preferably, the
means for producing a free radical saturated atmosphere comprises one or more first
10 atomising sprayheads 30a, a supply 32 of ozonised liquid which is supplied to the first
sprayheads 30a, and means for breaking down the ozone forming part of the ozonised
liquid once discharged from the first sprayheads 30a. Preferably, the means for
breaking down the ozone is in the form of one or more UV light emitting devices
48,50.

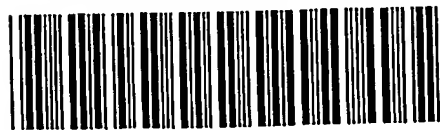
15

(Refer to the figure)

Fig.



PCT/GB2004/004636



**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record.**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

☒ BLACK BORDERS

☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES

☐ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING

☐ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING

☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES

☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

☒ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY

☐ OTHER: _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.